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8 IN RE TESLA, INC. SECURITIES  
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4 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
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6 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
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11 Case No. 18-cv-04865-EMC (KAW)  
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19 **ORDER REGARDING DISCOVERY  
20 LETTER**  
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23 Re: Dkt. No. 329  
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29 This securities lawsuit concerns statements made by Elon Musk, the CEO of Tesla, Inc.  
30 (“Tesla”) about taking Tesla private. (Discovery Letter at 1, Dkt. No. 329-1.) On July 30, 2021,  
31 the instant discovery letter was filed concerning the deposition of third-party Egon Pierre-Durban,  
32 the co-CEO of Silver Lake Technology Management, LLC (“Silver Lake”). (Discovery Letter,  
33 Dkt. No. 329.) Mr. Durban seeks to quash the subpoena on the grounds that a deposition is  
34 unreasonably duplicative and would pose an unreasonable burden. (*Id.* at 4.)

35 The Court finds this matter suitable for disposition without a hearing pursuant to Civil  
36 Local Rule 7-1(b). Having reviewed the discovery letter and the relevant legal authority, the  
37 Court DENIES Mr. Durban’s request to quash the subpoena.

38 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 45, which governs discovery of non-parties by subpoena,  
39 provides that a district court must quash or modify a subpoena if it “subjects a person to undue  
40 burden.” The burden is on the party moving to quash a subpoena to demonstrate harm or  
41 prejudice that will result from the discovery sought, although “the party issuing the subpoena must  
42 demonstrate that the discovery sought is relevant.” *Free Stream Media Corp. v. Alphonso Inc.*,  
43 Case No. 17-cv-2107-RS (KAW), 2017 WL 6209309, at \*3 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 8, 2017). “[A] strong  
44 showing is required before a party will be denied entirely the right to take a deposition.”

1        *Blankenship v. Hearst Corp.*, 519 F.2d 418, 429 (9th Cir. 1975) (internal quotation omitted); see  
2        also *Apple Inc. v. Samsung Elecs. Co.*, 282 F.R.D. 259, 263 (N.D. Cal. 2012) (“it is very unusual  
3        for a court to prohibit the taking of a deposition altogether absent extraordinary circumstances”).

4        Here, Mr. Durban worked directly with Mr. Musk on taking Tesla private, with Silver  
5        Lake acting as a financial advisor on this project. (Discovery Letter at 1.) Although Mr. Durban  
6        contends that his involvement was limited, he concedes that this work included meetings and  
7        communications with Mr. Musk and others over a two-week period in August 2018. (*Id.* at 3.)  
8        For example, Mr. Durban had a phone call with Mr. Musk on August 6, 2018, in which they  
9        discussed Mr. Musk’s reasons for wanting to take Tesla private, the funding required for the  
10       transaction, investor support, and company structure. (*Id.* at 1.) On August 10, 2018, Mr. Durban  
11       met with Mr. Musk, doing a presentation that discussed the process for going private, funding,  
12       structure, and timeline. (*Id.*) Mr. Durban also spoke with potential investors, including sovereign  
13       wealth funds and private companies. (*Id.*) Following Mr. Musk’s and Tesla’s announcement that  
14       Tesla was not going private, Mr. Durban provided sworn testimony during an investigation by the  
15       Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). (*Id.* at 1, 3.) Mr. Durban now contends that his  
16       deposition is unreasonably duplicative of his SEC testimony, such that a deposition would be an  
17       undue burden. (*Id.* at 4.)

18        The Court disagrees. Simply because Mr. Durban has previously testified before the SEC  
19       does not mean a deposition would be duplicative, particularly where Plaintiffs’ counsel had no  
20       opportunity to examine Mr. Durban. *Compare with Cuvillo v. Feld Entm’t, Inc.*, Case No. 13-cv-  
21       3135-LHK (PSG), 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 160371, at \*5 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 14, 2014) (“there is no  
22       merit to the officers’ contention that the deposition subpoenas are unduly burdensome simply  
23       because they may solicit testimony that overlaps with previous testimony”). Even if Mr. Durban’s  
24       testimony before the SEC is admitted at trial, Plaintiffs are entitled to depose Mr. Durban to  
25       explore aspects of the case that the SEC did not necessarily focus on during their investigation.

26        Further, Plaintiffs have identified specific topics that Mr. Durban did not testify on during  
27       the SEC investigation, including the August 10, 2018 presentation, communications with Tesla’s  
28       Special Committee concerning investor outreach and funding, and correspondence with Goldman

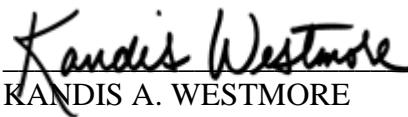
1 Sachs regarding the structure of the going-private transaction. (Discovery Letter at 2.) Mr.  
2 Durban argues that these are insignificant, but Mr. Durban has not demonstrated that these are not  
3 relevant to Plaintiffs' case. For example, Mr. Durban asserts, without explanation, that "it is not  
4 credible that Plaintiff needs Mr. Durban's testimony" on communications between Silver Lake  
5 and Goldman Sachs to demonstrate that Tesla did not obtain the funding or structure needed to go  
6 private. (*Id.* at 5.) Such bare assertions are insufficient. Mr. Durban also argues that Plaintiffs do  
7 not need to depose Tesla's Special Committee about how it functioned because the Special  
8 Committee members are defendants in this case. (*Id.*) Plaintiffs, however, does not seek to  
9 depose Tesla's Special Committee on how it functioned, but on how Silver Lake and the Special  
10 Committee coordinated as to investor outreach and funding. (*Id.* at 2.)

11 The Court also observes that Mr. Durban fails to identify a specific harm or prejudice that  
12 will result if he is deposed. Mr. Durban merely asserts that there will be burden from preparing  
13 and sitting for a deposition. (Discovery Letter at 4.) Without more information, it is unclear how  
14 this outweighs the likely benefit of the proposed deposition. *See Cuviello*, 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS  
15 160371, at \*5, 7 (finding that "the burden imposed on officers by the duplicative nature of the  
16 testimony sought is minimal" where "the officers fail to identify any specific harm or prejudice  
17 that will result if the protective order is not granted").

18 Accordingly, the Court DENIES Mr. Durban's request to quash the subpoena. During the  
19 deposition, however, Plaintiffs should endeavor to limit testimony that is duplicative of Mr.  
20 Durban's testimony to the SEC.

21 IT IS SO ORDERED.

22 Dated: August 16, 2021

  
23 KANDIS A. WESTMORE  
24 United States Magistrate Judge

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